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use and Willard's Hotel. If it shall turn out that Aguinaldo really dead, those who have hoped for much from him as a campaign asset will be deeply disappointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Rigge House, Ebbitt

Wharton Barker has accepted his Populistic nomination as President, but Mr. Bryan has accepted only by that eloquent silence which gives consent

If Mr. Kern gives Mr. Burke half of the solemn consecration to the work of track

Again Tammany has triumphed over ex-Governor Hill in the matter of instructing delegates for Mr. Bryan. This time, however, the power of Croker, in England, was so manifest, that Mr. Hill surrendered before the taking of a vote.

It is a matter of no consequence, but the New York judge who issued such a remarkable injunction against the striking cigar makers in that city, and which President Gompers openly violated, is a Tammany judge, and a shareholder in the American Ice Company, known in New York as the Tammany ice trust.

the propositions upon which the Republic- is the best thing which could happen, bean anti-trust legislation is based, and adds that "the Republicans may not have done anything to lessen the evil of trusts, but they have succeeded in depriving their of a vast amount of campaign thunder." A fact some Democrats have

According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean the report of the controller of that city must be a remarkable if not a reliable document, since it gives different amounts for the on different pages. It presents of figures for the receipts for terest paid on bonds. In one estimate the floating debt of the city is \$12,000,000 and in another it is \$9,000,000.

The assistant city attorney's opinion to the effect that any money raised by the sale of bonds for a specific purpose must go into the general fund may be in accordthe provisions of the charter. be made to protect those to whom he owes his appointment against the charge of a violation of the charter. If it a law then it is useless for the Council moneys raised by a sale of bonds for the fire department or any other specific purpose shall be devoted to that purpose and

Certain foreign papers are attacking the American exhibit of corn foods at the Paris exposition on the ground that "maize," as ered in Italy that those who have used corn as food contracted a loathesome disase. It turns out on investigation that the which produced such dire results in Italy was sent thither for seed and had been stored where it became damp and moldy, unfit either for seed or food. Poor Italy has a great many thousands of halfnourished people to whom an abundance of corn for I would be a godsend.

Now that Congress has voted St. Louis 25,000,000 for a fair on the one-hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, let it go out of the fair business entirely. It has several local fairs, but more are asking and demanding, so that if votpolicy, each State in the Union will be askground for an appropriation for St. Louis most of the promoters of fairs needing public buildings for the convenience of the people year after year.

man gives for the reiteration of the 16-to-1 to 1. The Post's observation is that Mr. Bryan may know better than the that he has been all over the country and ortunities for information. that, Mr. Bryan knows that he understands that should he drop his silverism he would be likely to be dropped

The Tammany Ice Trust, legally known

when the court will hear the arguments | buff which might lead to ill feeling, if terfere with consideration of the charges against Mayor Van Wyck, since evidence that he is a stockholder has been obtained being interested in any company having a lease of city property. The American Ice Company has leases of docks belonging to the city which enable it to monopolize 2.00 the ice trade.

THE CROAKER OF THE PRES-IDENTIAL YEAR.

The voice of the croaker is heard here and there, half jubilant in his imagined disaster to the business and industry of the country. The fall in the price of cotton and the sudden suspension, without explanation, of several iron mills belonging to ar extensive combination, and the tendency to decline in prices are held up as indications that the good times are over. Not long ago these same croakers were lamenting the rising prices of merchandise and venting epithets upon trusts that were robbing the people.

The rise in prices last year was phenomenal. Many of them reached figures which curtailed consumption. The prices of all kinds of iron and steel were doubled, and for some lines of goods more than doubled. This was because the demand was eager. After a time prices became so high that they checked consumption. Railroad corporations and those intending to build came to the conclusion that the prices of iron and steel would not go on advancing, so they quietly decided to purchase less and await the decline, which those who had not gone wild were sure would come. Take the article of barbed-wire fencing; it was advanced more than 100 per cent. When farmers went to purchase and learned the price they said individually, "I will wait a while and make the old fences do." Tens of thousands of men deciding not to buy wire fencing, checked the demand, causing figure they will purchase. Doubtless many prices of iron. Take cotton; it had been Suddenly there was a great remand for cotton is selling at a fair price. If the price of two weeks ago had prevailed long the price of cotton goods would have been doubled, which would have checked con sumption all over the world, causing mills to shut down because consumers would have purchased as little as possible. With raw cotton at 8 or 9 cents a pound, the de The Chicago Record calls attention to mand for cotton goods will be large and the fact that Mr. Bryan is the author of steady. The gradual shading off of prices

> But while the prophet of evil omen, who years, is making much of the temporary called attention to the fact that the manufacturers of window glass have asked their employes to extend the season of operation two weeks longer than the usual shutting-off time in the summer. Some of the men seeming loath to prolong the season they have been told by manufacturers that if they refuse window glass must be in ported from Belgium to supply the American market. Those persons who think that they need a season of calamity to help pirations, never note such incidents as

> It is the judgment of conservative men that never before were the foundations American business so firmly fixed as at th present or the prospect more secure for the superstructure upon them, which is surely being raised. Presidential year is usually one of comparative quiet in business, but all signs will be at fault if the pending effects upon business than have many similar campaigns.

THE BOER WAR IN AMERICA.

the Kruger government in South Africa the American Boers, far from the field this country. Just now no one can say with country are declaring that he will fight to the last ditch. Those who have been the followers of Kruger seem to be making no effort to impede the onward march of the British to the capital of the so-called South African Republic, thus causing followers are quite willing to have Lord has fled from the capital, where it was year, and his rule in South Africa can only tended friends in America are trying t arouse a nation-wide demonstration ostensibly in his behalf. It can do him no sort of good and it cannot save his government Do the enemies of President McKinley imrefused to plunge this country into way with Great Britain? Nearly a month ago as Tillman and Mason, and Representatives Hall, sent out circular letters to pastors of

Each person whose name and address United States offering to mediate between Great Britain and the two South African Republics for the purpose of putting stop to the war now going on.

United States knows that this government affairs of the corporation by Mr. Nuss- | Great Britain courteously declined our pa referce appointed to take testi- cific offices. Fairly informed persons must

of the parties. It does not, however, in- not to war. The other proposition reads: Each person whose name and address are

subscribed hereto votes in favor of Great

Britain in her war to conquer the South

African Republics No one would sign the last proposition, because it involves no issue and would put them in a false position if signed. Signing the first proposition can do the Kruger government no earthly good, but if those who sent out these circulars receive a large number of signers to the first proposition they will try to turn it to political advantage. The whole thing is a

miserable piece of hypocrisy. The men who are at the head of the vast iron industries in Pennsylvania report to the Pittsburg Dispatch that during the past week there has been an increased demand for iron. They believe that prices have reached an established basis again. All the furnaces that have been closed in the vicinity of Pittsburg have been closed for repairs. The stocks of all iron goods are light, as buyers have been supplying their needs the past two months in a hand-to mouth way. President Schwab, of the Carnegie Company, made the following

There is every sign that the present prosperity of the country will be with us for a long time in the future. I have heard of none and know of no reason why adverse conditions should appear to disturb the iron and steel market. Times were never better and prospects so encouraging as they

Pittsburg manufacturers do not place much credence in the report that the Illinois Steel Company has closed its works because of lack of orders. All of which means that the greatest iron manufacturers in the world discover no indications of marked falling off in business.

The Paris correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch does not agree with a few persons who have visited the exposition regarding the American exhibits. He has stocks to accumulate, and a sudden cut in been looking over the exposition ever since Marion delegation, Mr. Burke should re- prices followed. When the farmers learn it opened, and writes that his "American enterprises halted because of the high through the buildings are seen the stars and stripes or the American eagle, and wherever they are seen there is an American exhibit of something useful. Other countries exhibit costly curiosities, but the United States presents designs of utility. a hand and a firm in New York undertook | make, worth thousands of dollars, but the venient, more serviceable and more dur-

The significant feature of the large immithe wheat regions of Minnesota and North Dakota is that the large estates acreage of farms, of which so much was said a few years ago, have been cut up 320 acres. Some of these large farms contained from 15,000 to 20,000 acres. The in ference is that the smaller scale of farming brings the most economic results. The organization of other industries and enterprises on a large scale may insure the like results, but farming seems to be an ex ception. With the late machinery, farming requires the careful watching and personal supervision of the owner, to insure suc-

Some of the Journal's exchanges are ye ssailing Governor Mount for not surren dering men charged with crime to the authorities of Kentucky. As the Journal has already stated, several men are in prison in Kentucky, charged with being in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Goebel. After these men shall have been tried and it is demonstrated that the courts trying them are udicial tribunals, and that judges and jurors are not overawed by threatening It is not yet known that the courts of Kentucky are not in a condition to try "a sheep-killing dog."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Any Clerk to Any Employer. use at ease-would like to plan it out, so say, don't spring it on him, if you please,

Of Grass.

The velvet sward of city parks Man's fealty to nature marks; But, oh, his heart's best homage strays To long, green grass down country ways.

"That Cuban scandal has brought out a lot of sharp press-flings at Indiana." "Of course; Indiana's official record is so good that this unusual sensation is being made the

Earmarks of Literary Ability. 'Did that critic write any favorable comment n your novel, Belinda?" "Oh, yes; he said my father had once me

the Prince of Wales, and that we had always moved in the best society.' Neglected and Overlooked. Chicagoan-Pardon my curiosity, Colonel, bu

spiracy confession all written out and signed. sir, and they didn't arrest me.

A Victim of Pressure.

vhy did you leave Kentucky?

"What made Sydney Snizzer's health break "Well, the doctor said it was because he had been hauled over the coals at home and hauled wer the telephone wires downtown."

The determination of Madame Calve to leave the operatic for the dramatic stage, as announced through a London interviewer, is a curious freak on the part of this great singer. After the coming season, during which she is under contract with an operatic manager in Paris, she says she will devote herself, first to the French, then to the Italian drama. "The thing," a passion with me. I may fail, perhaps, sentiment of rhythm. I am absolutely reuntrue. Besides, when I sing I don't live, cise, but I have to do without them to be in good voice. It is a life of constant sacrifices. I am tired of it, I am not so selfish. doned my American tour, sacrificing \$200,are subscribed hereto votes in favor of the | 000 thereby. There is another reason. My fields in the drama. My decision is absolutely irrevocable." There can be no doubt that she will make a great actress. She is anti-trust law has been tested. No further | the Kruger oligarchy can be spoken of Times, in speaking of her "Carmen," says

tainly the greatest actress on the operatio stage." The music world will lose a bright star when she departs, but the theatrical world will gain one. And there will be many to agree with her as to the falseness and unreality of the operatic mode of expression. Nevertheless, it is a remarkable

The Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs has been officially recognized by the General Federation, and now Indiana has both a "union" and a "federation." If there is as much in organization as its advocates claim Indiana women ought to

be happy in being thus doubly tied up. If Mr. Bristow's surmises be correct Neely did not steal as much as he might have done. He tried to act fairly by dividing the postal receipts equally, giving the government half and pocketing the other

According to the dispatches 4,000 women and 12,000 trunks arrived in Milwaukee yesterday ready for business. The number of trunks indicates that the meeting of the Federation is to be a dazzling success.

ITS MANIPULATORS ARRESTED BY THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

Turned Out Medical Graduates by the Dozen Daily on the Payment of a Merely Nominal Fee.

CHICAGO, June 4.-Government officers to-day invaded the Metropolitan Medical College, an alleged "diploma mill" at 86 West Van Buren street, and arrested the officers, President James Armstrong, Vice President J. D. Randell, Secretary Thomas Armstrong and former Secretary Charles M. Hovey. The men are charged with having used the mails to defraud. They were taken before United States Commissioner against them set for June 14. The bail of the Armstrongs was fixed at \$2,000 each and that of the other defendants at \$1,000 each. Failing to give suitable bonds all four went to jail.

The institution with which they are connected is also known as the Independent Medical College and the National Law School and the evidence shows that its faculty has been selling degrees for the practice of medicine at from \$3 to \$200, the compensation being determined by the amount the would-be professional men were willing to advance. Postoffice Inspector Gould, who made the arrest after accumulating a lot of documentary evidence, says the fraud is one of the largest the postal authorities have ever had to deal with, and that the graduates of the institution are practicing in every State and even abroad. He says frequent complaints against diplomas of

Regular medical leges and law institutions in all parts of the United States have been fighting the officers of the "diploma mill, for several years in vain, and up to the time the men were arrested it is said they were "graduating" their subscribers at the rate of dozen each day. The complaint on which the warrants were issued was sworn out by Joseph De

Barthe, of Baker City, Ore., who was formerly connected with the institution as an agent for seiling diplomas, and is listed in the college prospectus as "profes-sor of medical jurisprudence." He says he paid \$25 for a degree issued by the Independent Medical College, Aug. 30, 1898 and thought his authority to practice medicine was valid until he was refused certi ficates in several States. He says he never allowed his name to appear on the faculty list, though he often transacted the law business of the institution. Inspector Gould induced a friend to write to the Metropolitan Medical College for in-

formation. The institution offered to give a full course in medicine and a degree for \$200. Inspector Gould has a bunch of unsigned certificates of practice for the State of Texas, and he says the name of the district clerk is forged to these for an extra compensation. Texas is said to have been the most fertile field for the 'graduates" of the institution. The British consul has made repeated

efforts to run the Metropolitan faculty out of business, as Great Britain is said to have been flooded with their diplomas. said that dozens of "graduates" of Dr. Armstrong's institutions are practicing in India and in all parts of the world. The bear the names of the whole faculty, but two girls declared they were employed to write these on all degrees issued by the college.

BOOMING MATRIMONY.

School Board Forcing Bachelor Teachers to Wed or Resign.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 3.-The Holyoke School Board does not propose to be accused of discouraging matrimonial advancement. In fact, it has just taken a step that will lead several couples to the altar soon, or the possible grooms will be out of work. A few days ago the members of the board made a tour of the several school buildings to inspect the work and ascertain how the principals and teachers were getting along. In two buildings there were bachelor principals, while in a third was a young principal fresh from college. After the members of the board had explored the building where one of the bach-Colonel-Because, sir, I had my Goebel conelors taught and had questioned the principal closely, Committeeman Carmody, who acted as spokesman, said:

"The committee is very well pleased with the way you have carried on the work the past year, but there is one thing that we feel should be impressed upon you, and the position you take in the matter will determine to a considerable extent your continued services here. To be frank with you, it is the wish of the members that you marry. We have decided to make a rule that all principals of grammar schools shall hereafter be married, as we believe better results can be attained.'

The two bachelors and the young college graduate are now all engaged and will be reappointed if they carry out their intentions to get married.

Pleasant Comment on a New Book.

Boston Transcript. Did you ever hear a Frenchman's accent of the English language more exquisitely imitated than Mr. Booth Tarkington does it in his portraiture of Monsieur Beaucaire? done even suggests an inkling of the inflections of the man's voice, no matter whether is fighting or making love. And could n't he do both to perfection? Literally and figuratively he punctured hearts with the weapon best suited to his use, and with an ease that only aptitude and training combined can produce. It is difficult perhaps to be perfectly honest after reading his clever little gibe that a Frenchman would have detected the gentleman in the arber in no time, because we never like to think we have been deceived, even in a fictionary way. But own up or not, as you like, you will confess without a quiver after you have read the little book-and it won't take you over half an hour-that it's one of the most delightful things that have come your way so far this season.

Hint to Bryan.

If Mr. Bryan wishes to feel perfectly at ne on his new veranda he will have it constructed like the rear platform of a railway car or the judges' stand at a country

GETTING READY FOR ADJOURNMENT ON WEDNESDAY. proceeding on the part of so distinguished

> Senate in Session Ten Hours Yesterday, Mainly Listening to Teller and Petitgrew Scolding.

PASSES SUNDRY CIVIL

HOUSE APPROVES THE GIFT OF \$5,000,000 TO ST. LOUIS.

Effort to Make Political Capital by Attempting to Besmirch the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 4.-Congress is in the last gasps of the long session and its expiration apparently is to be quite perfunctory. Unless something extraordinary occurs no further general legislation of national importance will be enacted before final adjournment. The Senate was in session more than ten hours to-day, nearly four hours of which were spent in executive session. The only features of the day session were the speech on the Philippine question by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and the effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to obtain consideration for the anti-trust bill passed by the House last Saturday. Tonight a picturesque session was held-a sort of social session-at which many of the Senators appeared in full dress and the galleries were thronged by a gaily attired crowd of spectators. Mr. Pettigrew replied at length to the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, on the Philippines, but did not conclude his remarks. The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration | flag. measures on the calendar.

At the opening of the session to-day Mr. Allen asked that an hour be set aside today for the consideration of pension bills. Mr. Pettigrew objected. He said there were many bills on the calendar which were more meritorious than the pension oills. The pension laws, he thought, were defective and unjust and that special favors were being granted for political effect. Further, he declared that more pension bills had been passed at this session than at any session for years.

Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the commitee on pensions, challenged Mr. Pettigrew's statement as to the number of pension bills

It was then, on motion of Mr. Allen, agreed that a recess should be taken this evening from 6 o'clock until 8.

Mr. Aldrich reported from the committee on finance a bill to provide better facilities for the safekeeping of public money in the Philippines and in Cuba and Porto Rico. The bill provides for deposits of money by the government in such banks in the island as will deposit with the government as security United States bonds to the full amount of the deposits. The bill was passed.

Several private measures were produced including one to repay to Mathias Pederson \$300 which he had paid for a substitute in the army during the civil war, Pederson being an alien and not liable to mil-

A bill authorizing the Alexandria Pineville Bridge Company to build and maintain a traffic bridge across the Red river at Alexandria, parish of Rapids, La., was passed.

TELLER'S SPEECH. Mr. Teller addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He referred to the speeches on the same subject delivered by Messrs. Beveridge, Lodge and Spooner, declaring they contained a strong political bias and an evident desire to advance the policy of the administration rather than to arrive at a just and righteous solution of the problem presented. He declared that the speeches of the senators he had referred to each had contained eulogistic references to the President of the United States, references which, he said, were sycophantic in character. Some of the speeches of the Republicans had been marred, in his opinion, by "attacks upon the late Democratic candidate for the presdency, Mr. Bryan." It would be his effort not to make a political speech, although he added: "My remarks may be tinged with my opposition to the Republican party.' He was one of those who believed that American sovereignty attached to the Philppines, to the Island of Luzon at least. By the laws of war," said he, "we occupied those islands. When we became masters of the Island of Luzon we became practically masters of all the islands." Further along Mr. Teller said: "I believe nies, but those colonies must be founded

on a participation in the government by the people of the colonies. I see no way to surrender the Philippine islands." Nobody, so far as he knew, had advocated the abandonment of the Philippines. As to the question relating to the Philppines, as it will be presented in the aproaching campaign, Mr. Teller said: "I ion't know whether imperialism is to be an issue in the coming campaign or not. It will not be unless the Republican party shall make it an issue." He referred to the speech of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. as showing infinitely more concern as to the fate of the Republican party at the elections of next November than that justice should be meted out to the Filipinos. So it was, he declared, with Republicans everywhere. It was the most striking part of the senator's speech, he said, that he should have presented so strong an appeal to his party not to face defeat in the campaign by refusing to change its policy. Entering upon a sharp and extended criticism of the government provided by Congress for the people of Porto Rico, Mr. Teller said it was a part of the imperialistic policy of the Republican party. In con-

clusion, Mr. Teller said he would not support the Republican party in the approachng campaign, "I did not support its financial policy, and I won't support the Philippine policy as foreshadowed in the pending measure. And I do not want to give up the slands either. They should be a source of great advantage to us. They stand in the great pathway of the commerce of the world and they can be of immense value to this country

BLOW AT POSTAL CLERKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Teller's speech Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, for the classification of clerks in first and second-class postoffices. Mr. Wolcott said ond-class postoffice clerks of the country had contributed \$10 or more each to be deno use whatever. As lobbyists, Mr. Wolcott said, some good men, perhaps, and certainly some notoriously bad men had been employed. He thought the clerks ought to be advised that such contributions gained

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, interjected the remark that the amount assessed upon the clerks had reached the sum of \$600,000. Mr. Wolcott said he had little doubt of that, as every lobbyist with political pull was on the pay roll. The bill was then re-The following bills were passed: Changing the place of holding the United States

Court from Cameron, I. T., to Poteau, 1 T.; to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory; a House oint resolution to authorize and empowe the Spanish bank of Porto Rico to amend its by-laws; referring to the court of claims for adjudication the claim of Smith Meyer & Pelz, architects of the Congres-When the House bill for the regulation of trusts was received Mr. Pettigrew moved

Mr. Gallinger suggested the importance of the bill, and moved its reference to the sisted Mr. Ray. committee on judiciary.

Mr. Pettigrew said he would ask the yeas and nays on this motion, and expressed the opinion that Congress should not adojurn finally without enacting some anti-trust legislation. The chair decided a motion previously entered by Mr. Allison to go into executive session to be in order and this question

prevailed without division. The Senate remained in executive session until 5:45, and when the doors were opened some routine business was transacted. The parliamentary status of the anti-trust bill was asked for by Mr. Hoar. and the chair stated that it had been read once, but need not be read a second time, unless by unanimous consent, and until it was read a second time no motion to refer or to consider was in order. Mr. Allen asked unanimous consent for

its second reading Mr. Aldrich objected, saying that the bill could not be passed at this session. It then went over until to-morrow, Mr. Pettigrew giving notice that he would move to consider it to-morrow morning. The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

PETTIGREW SCOLDS AGAIN.

At 8 o'clock the Senate reconvened, Mr. Pettigrew taking the floor on the Philippine question. He sharply criticised the administration for not having given Congress and the people full information concerning affairs in the Philippines and said that most of the information received had come through a "censored press" and private letters. Speaking of some of the information furnished by Mr. Spooner to the Senate he said it was supplied only to "administration senators," and "was not available to those of us opposed to administration's imperialistic policy." great length Mr. Pettigrew argued that the Filipinos were allies of the United States. He said he had no desire to impeach the veracity of Admiral Dewey, but since the admiral had denounced as false his (Pettigrew's) statement that the admiral had recognized the Filipinos as allies and had saluted their flag, he (Pettigrew) felt it incumbent on him to present the facts and let the American people judge as to the admiral's veracity. He presented a mass of matter in support of his contention, but nothing new except a letter from the executive officer of the Olympia (Admiral Dewey's flagship), who wrote that while no naval salute was made to the Filipino flag, the Olympia's flag was dipped to the Filipino colors. This, Mr. Pettigrew contended, was a salute to the Filipino

South Dakota senator was the protest signed by the American correspon Manila against the censoring of their dispatches by General Otis and a letter exlanatory of that protest written by Mr. bert M. Collins, of the Associated Press. Discussing the Spooner bill now pending Mr. Pettigrew quoted a dispatch from Manila, published to-day, saying that Judge Taft, head of the Philippine commission. had expressed upon his arrival at Manila surprise that the Filipinos had not heard of the Spooner bill, "by which," Mr. Pettigrew said, "Mr. Taft was to become the civil governor of the Philippines-the despot of the island." The reason they had not heard of it, Mr. Pettigrew added, was that the administration had changed its mind and there was now no intention of passing the bill. Mr. Pettigrew will conclude his speech to-morrow.

The following bills were passed: Relating to certain railway corporations owning or operating street railways in the District of Columbia; making an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 to provide arms and equipments for state militia; to amend an act to prohibit the passage of special or local laws, to limit territorial indebtedness, etc.; to relieve L. O. Maddux, doing siness as Maddux, Hobart & Co., of an ndebtedness of \$29,000; providing that the secretary of the treasury proceed with the erection of a public building at Anniston. Ala., so soon as cession has been made of the site by the State to the United States. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was then presented by Mr. Allison, chairman of the Senate

conferees. The Senate accepted the report and agreed to the further conference enacted by the House instructing its conferees to insist on its amendments. Mr. Allen moved that the committee on education and labor be discharged from the further consideration of the eight-hour bill, and that the Senate take up the measure for consideration. Mr. Aldrich objected, on the ground that the motion was contrary to the unanimous agreement.

The Senate then passed the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul,

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL ADOPTED.

appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Fair Agreed to by the House. WASHINGTON, June 4.- The House today agreed to the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. There was not a word of debate on concurrence in the amendment. It was after 6 o'clock when the matter came up and owing to the lateness of the hour and the overwhelming majority in favor, the opponents of the fair appropriation did not even make a show of opposition. They contented themselves with demanding a roll call which resulted 127 yeas to 75 nays in favor of the appropriation. The House also agreed to the Senate item for the Mississippi river with amendment reducing the appropriation to \$2,250,000 and adding a provision for the levee system by the Mississippi river commission. With these exceptions items of the sundry civil bill still in dispute after the adoption of the partial conference report were sent back to conference. The disputed items of the District of Columbia appropriation bill were agreed to and the bill went to the President, leaving only four appropriation bills still in dispute between the two houses. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, is making an effort to delay final adjournment unless action is had on the Grout oleomargarine bill, but he met

adjournment on Wednesday. Three members were on the floor demanding recognition of a question of personal privilege after the journal had been approved this morning. Mr. Alexander, of New York, was first recognized. His question of privilege was an echo of the bitter fight now being waged in northern New York against the nomination of John R. Hazel as a United States district judge and consisted of a denial of statements made in speech by ex-Representative R. Mahany, of Buffelo. Mr. Miers, of Indiana, as a matter of

with no success to-day. Everything so far

as the House is concerned indicates final

privilege moved the adoption of a resolution of inquiry offered more than a week ago and which had not been reported back from the committee on invalid pensions within the time in which it must be reported back under the rules. The resolution called on the secretary of the interior for all reports relating to the dropping from the pension rolls of certain widows especially the reports and correspondence from Special Examiners W. M. Goodlove W. S. Harris, A. W. Room and General J. H. Stibbs and each of them relative to said widows; also all letters and correspondence by said Stibbs and the comssioner of pensions to and with said Stibbs, Harris, Room, Goodlove and each of them. He understood, he said, that more than thirty widows had been dropped from the rolls on the report of Mr. Goodlove, who, he was informed, had asked the widows questions which could not be repeated in the House. He also was informed, although he did not believe it, that the commissioner of pensions had authorized this infamous line of questions Mr. Harris and Mr. Room, he was informed, had made special reports upon Mr. Goodlove's action, for which both had been reduced. The line of inquiry complained of had reference to the character of the widow since her husband's death. Mr. Miers had read an interview with ex-Commissioner of Pensions Tanner denouncing the propounding of such insulting questions to the widows of soldiers. "By the eternal," said he in conclusion, "I propose that

Mr. Ray, of New York, criticised the resble. The words of the resolution were side of the boat. He came up sidences should be given. He chal-"I will, to the gentleman's shame,"

that it be placed on the calendar instead of Mr. Miers, amid applause from the gal-"Is the gentleman prepared to give names

of widows who have been offended?" per-"I will respond in my own time," replied Mr. Miers. "The gentleman's response," retorted Mr. Ray, "shows the purpose of this resolution.

It is a covert assault on the secretary of

the interior and the commissioner of pen-

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, said he did not presume Mr. Miers expected the resolution to be adopted. "It has served the gentleman's purpose," said he, "in giving him an opportunity to make a speech. If any specif charges are made they will be investigated. The resolution should be voted down. The chair held that the pending question was to discharge the committee from consideration of the resolution and not on the adoption of the resolution, and that the pending question was not debatable. This

decision cut off debate. The motion was lost-114 to 131. This left the resolution still in possession of the

Mr. Grout, of Vermont, presented the conference report on the District of Coumbia appropriation bill. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, criticis-

ing the action of the conferees in striking out an appropriation of \$1,800 for the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum (Catholic), in this city, inveighed against the narrow religious prejudice which crushed out these worthy charities because they were Catholic. "The same sort of legislation," he said, "was enacted in Germany and resulted in building up a great Catholic party there, and if this sort of thing continues in this country a similar party may spring up here, although I hope nothing of the kind will ever be necessary. The only item still in dispute between the

two houses was the appropriation of \$100,000 for the municipal hospital in this city. This appropriation was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President. Action was taken on other bills as previously stated. Saturday, Dec. 8, was set aside for paying tribute to the late Repre-

sentative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, and

then, at 7:05, the House adjourned.

RESULT OF THE COEUR D'ALENE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Partisan Report by the Minority of the House Committee-Merriam

and McKinley Score WASHINGTON, June 4.- The minority report on the Coeur D'Alene investigation

was given out to-day by Representatives Lentz, of Ohio, and Hay, of Virginia, who drafted it. Following is a summary of its main features: The minority points out that the evidence

taken during the investigation shows there was "absolutely no rioting in Shoshone county, Idaho, after April 29, 1899;" that when the United States troops arrived upon the scene quiet had been restored and no resistance was being made to the State authorities, who were arresting as rapidly as possible those who were suspected of being implicated in the crime of April 29, 1899.

It is maintained by the minority that the troops sent to Idaho by the President of the United States continued to be under the control of the President, and the military commander could only use the troops in aid of the civil authorities of the State to preserve peace and order and prevent resistance being made by lawless persons to the process of the courts and the proper civil authorities of the State. The President of the United States has kept and is still keeping soldiers in that community. and by so doing is upholding a tyrannical course of conduct pursued by the Governor of Idaho. The minority points out five "flagrant instances of abuse of power and violation of law by General Merriam, the commander of the troops." The report

"First-General Merriam sent on May about 150 troops to the town of Burke and arrested without warrant the entire male population of that town, consisting o about three hundred persons. It was outrage on the liberty of the citizens which has no parallel in annals of this country. nd-General Merriam sent a detach-

for the purpose of arresting fugitives from Idaho, an inexcusable exercise of arbitrary power by General Merriam. "Third-Lieutenant Lyon, acting under the orders of his superior officers, by threats of violence forced certain citizens to work in the Tiger-Poorman mine against their will. No such flagrant invasion of the right of the citizen can be cited in the his-

ment of troops into the State of Montana

tory of this country. "Fourth-Major Smith Mullane Mirror, a newspaper published at Mullane, thus denying free speech and free press. This was a gross violation of law wholly unjustified. "Fifth-The permit system, in fact a blacklist system, approved by General Mer-

riam and kept in operation to this day by the presence of the military force of the United States, is a violation of law which cannot be defended. In summing up the minority members of the committee say they "are satisfied that the evidence adduced before the committee that General Merriam was wholly mistaken

duct has result in gravest injuries to the liberty of the citizen and the rights of the individuals. Innocent men have been kept in prison for months without trial and have been finally discharged without any charges being preferred against them. "At one time or another there were over 1.100 men in the prison at Wardner, known as the pen.' They were kept there many months. They were not tried. They were charged with any crime; they were held and guarded by the United States troops. It was the duty of General Merriam and of the President of the United States to inquire into the causes and reasons for the etention of so many American citizens. No such inquiry was made. Such indifference is hard to understand and harder to explain. "The plea that General Merriam was

acting at the request of the Governor of Idaho and his State representative, Bartlett Sinclair, is not good. Neither the Governor nor Sinclair had the right to violate the law. And General Merriam knew it, or

should have known it. "Although the government of Idaho has for a year or more been governing Shoshone county by martial law, he has never called the Legislature together: the laws of Idaho provide that a session of the Legislature can be called on twenty days' notice. The minority hold that the President is not justified in keeping United States soldiers indefinitely in Shoshone county at the mere will of one man when the Legislature, the representative of the people could have, and ought to have been con vened and their wishes ascertained." The majority report was also complete to-day and submitted to the minority members, but it will not be made public until approved by the House military committee. which conducted the investigation.

RAPTIZED AND DROWNED

Fate of James Philips, Who Was Overcome by Religious Fervor.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., June 4.-Within less than three minutes after having received tion of his pastor, James Philips was today drowned in the waters in which he had been baptized in the presence of the been received into the congregation of Avery Chapel and asked to be baptized, He was led out into the water by his pastor, and after the final benediction had the country shall know what truth there is gone aboard the steamer Wichita to put on dry clothing. He had hardly ste aboard when he was overcome with religolution as being indefinite and unintelligi- lous fervor and fell backward over the "certain widows." Who were they, he de- as he was swept downward by the rank anded to know. He insisted that names current, his hands extended aloft as enged Mr. Miers to give the name of one | be rendered the body went down the las ne and was carried beneath a tow